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EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF TEC CLAIMANTS.
INDIANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SECUR. DIV., INDIANAPOLIS

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TO COLLECT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, FAMILY STATUS, EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING, WORK HISTORY, AND UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE OF TEMPORARY EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (TEC) CLAIMAINTS IN INDIANA, A QUESTIONNAIRE-INTERVIEW WAS ADMINISTERED TO A 5 PERCENT SAMPLE OF PERSONS FILING CLAIMS DURING 3 SELECTED WEEKS, SEPTEMBER 18-23, 1961, JANUARY 15-20, 1962, AND APRIL 16-21, 1962. A HIGH PROPORTION OF LONG DURATION CLAIMANTS AND PENSIONERS WAS REPRESENTED. PRIMARY EARNERS AND MARRIED SECONDARY EARNERS ACCOUNTED FOR 70 PERCENT OF ALL CLAIMANTS. THE CLAIMANTS HAD CONSIDERABLY LESS FORMAL EDUCATION THAN THE STATE'S RESIDENT POPULATION, ONLY ONE-THIRD HAVING FINISHED HIGH SCHOOL. ONE-FOURTH OF THE MALE CLAIMANTS COMPARED TO ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE WOMEN CLAIMANTS FINISHED HIGH SCHOOL, BUT OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE CLAIMANTS UNDER AGE 25 ATTENDED HIGH SCHOOL. FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, ONE CLAIMANT IN SIX HAD SOME VOCATIONAL TRAINING. THREE-FOURTHS OF THE MEN HAD BEEIN TRAINED IN INDUSTRIAL OR SERVICE OCCUPATIONS AND THE SAME PROPORTION OF THE WOMEN IN CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS. YOUNG MEN SEEMED TO BE THE GROUP MOST RECEPTIVE TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND TO HAVE TRAINED IN FIELDS GENERALLY THOUGHT TO HAVE THE MOST PROMISE IN THE FUTURE. THERE WAS A DEFINITE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LENGTH OF SCHOOLING AND WORK PATTERNS. CLAIMANTS, PARTICULARLY WOMEN, WITH THE LEAST SCHOOLING GENERALLY TENDED TO HAVE EXPERIENCED THE MOST UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE PAST 3 YEARS. (WB)

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EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING of TEC CLAIMANTS

Claimants interviewed
during three different survey weeks

Indiana Employment Security Division
Research and Statistics Section
10 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

August 1963

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EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING of TEC CLAIMANTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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FOREWARD

This is the fifth report based on research studies made in connection with the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961.

To date the following reports have been published:

1. Employment and Family Characteristics of Indiana's Extended Benefit Claimants - November 1961. This release covers some of the results obtained in the May 1961 survey.

2. Comparison of Backlog and Current Claimants - February 1963. This also pertains to May 1961 survey claimants. It presents a comparison of characteristics and experience of claimants who exhausted their regular claim by April 1, 1961 with those who exhausted their regular claim sometime after April 1, 1961.

3. Personal Characteristics and Family Status of TEC Claimants - April 1963. This release pertains to claimants interviewed in the four survey periods.

4. Work History and Benefit Experience of TEC Claimants - May 1963. This release also pertains to claimants interviewed in the four survey periods.

We are now analyzing material for the sixth release, a comparison of personal characteristics, family status, benefit and work history of regular and TEC claimants.

In addition to the Family Characteristics Studies carried on in all states, Indiana also conducted optional studies as did twelve other states. This additional research obtained data on the following subjects: (1) adjustments the TEC claimants made while unemployed and the resources available to them; (2) their labor force experience after exhausting their TEC claim; (3) adjustments made by regular claimants while unemployed and their resources while unemployed. We plan to release the findings of this segment of the TEC research program if staff resources allow us to prepare for publication before the results become too out of date.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Introduction.	1
II.	The Sample.	3
III.	Summary	4
IV.	Education and Age	5
V.	Education of Civilian Population and TEC Claimants Over 25. . . .	7
VI.	Education and Family Status	10
VII.	Education and Occupation.	12
VIII.	Education and Unemployment Experience	14
IX.	Vocational Training	16
X.	Appendix.	18

Family Characteristics Study Questionnaire - TEC

INTRODUCTION

In March 1961, Congress passed the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961. For the second time in three years, the federal government acted to supplement regular program unemployment compensation as a measure to reduce the effects of a recession. Like the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958, the 1961 Act extended unemployment insurance rights over a definite period to those who were without work after the exhaustion or expiration of their regular claim rights.

Because of the increasing concern with the problems associated with long-term unemployment, the 1961 Act provided for the gathering of information concerning the characteristics of the program's beneficiaries. Section 10 of the law specified that data be collected concerning the personal characteristics, family status, work history and unemployment experience of TEC claimants.

To carry out these provisions the Bureau of Employment Security, with the help of personnel from some of the state Employment Security agencies, designed survey procedures including the questionnaire shown in the appendix. The questionnaires were completed in a personal interview conducted by Employment Security personnel in all states, with a sample of claimants who filed continued claims during four different one-week periods in 1961 and 1962. The questionnaire was designed to obtain answers to questions that are of increasing concern to economists, legislators, and others interested in the problems of the unemployed.

The 1961 TEC law provided for the payment of extended benefits equal to one-half the maximum benefits of a claimant's regular claim, up to a thirteen-week limit, and payable at the same weekly benefit amount. In Indiana, the maximum TEC benefits that a claimant could draw was $36 for thirteen weeks. Only a few claimants were eligible for the maximum amount of benefits; nearly half of the Indiana claimants were entitled to less than ten weeks of extended

benefits and about 40 per cent had a weekly benefit of less than $36. In order to be eligible a claimant must have exhausted his regular claim after June 30, 1960, or his claim must have terminated after that date because of the expiration of the 52-week benefit period.

New claims were first taken on April 10, 1961, and could be filed through March 31, 1962. However, claimants could file against already established claims until July 1, 1962. Over the life of the TEC program 90,120 first payments were issued in Indiana to UI claimants.

The last three TEC surveys--those of September 1961 and January and April 1962--included questions that made it possible to establish the educational background of the claimants. Each claimant was asked the extent of his formal schooling and whether he had received any vocational training. These questions made it possible to classify the claimants by education; more important, it provided an indication of the influence of training on a claimant's unemployment.

This report covers only a small portion of the study potential of the implications of education. To date we have confined our work to descriptive measures and the most basic findings.

THE SAMPLE

This release, like earlier TEC study reports, is based on information collected from interviews made with a sample of claimants who drew temporary extended benefits. The interviews conducted during the weeks of September 18-23, 1961; January 15-20, 1962; and April 16-21, 1962 included information about claimants' education and vocational training.

The surveys were based on a five per cent sample of claimants filing continued claims during the survey weeks. This report covers intrastate claimants living in Indiana with claims based on wages earned with Indiana employers.

The samples are representative of claimants in the respective sample weeks, but may not be representative of all claimants over the life of the program. Questions regarding education were not included in the May 1961 survey and slightly more than one-half of the four survey interview total was accounted for by the May sample group. As a consequence, information on education was not obtained for those who were affected first by the recession and who filed early in the TEC program. Claimants in the last three surveys were older than those included in the May survey which tends to produce a lower level of schooling. Conversely, the occupation pattern of the last three surveys--fewer unskilled and service workers--suggests that a more favorable schooling profile might have resulted from omission of the May 1961 claimants.

The study results show a higher proportion of long duration claimants than would have been shown if a sample of all claimants had been possible. Persons with long claims duration had a better chance of being selected in the survey than those with a short duration. Pensioners also tend to be over-represented; in some instances their weekly benefit was reduced and they drew a reduced benefit over a much longer period.

SUMMARY

Indiana's TEC claimants had considerably less formal education than the state's resident population. Proportionately, only two claimants over 25 finished high school for every three persons in the general population who did. Nearly all of the comparative disadvantage was due to the pronounced failure of male claimants to obtain what is now considered a normal education. Only one-fourth of the male claimants compared to almost one-half of the women claimants finished high school. Altogether only one-third of the claimants were high school graduates.

The trend of the level of education has been favorable for claimants as it has been for the general population. Over 90 per cent of the claimants under age 25 attended high school, by far the best showing made by claimants of any age group. However, the comparative educational gap between claimants and the population actually may be increasing.

There was definite association between the length of schooling and work patterns. Claimants in the professional, clerical and skilled occupations tended to have the most formal education. Those formerly in unskilled and service occupations had the least schooling. Generally speaking, claimants with the least schooling tended to experience the most unemployment in recent years.

While we established that about one claimant in six had some sort of vocational training, its significance is hard to assess. We have no comparable data for any non-claimant group. Lacking a basis of comparison, we can not judge the significance of the training reported.

EDUCATION AND AGE

TEC claimants had an educational pattern much like that of the general population in that the educational level of the younger claimants was substantially higher than for claimants generally. Women who would have completed high school since the mid-1920's and men who would have finished since about 1954 show significantly higher high school attendance. Except for the under 25 group, far fewer men than women entered high school in each age bracket. Those under 25 had the most schooling, 46 per cent of men and 71 per cent of women under 25 had completed high school. A majority of claimants of all ages finished grade school although 37 per cent of men over 55 stopped their education before completing the eighth grade.

Nearly all claimants had attended school. Only one per cent of all men failed to complete at least one year of school although in the over-65 segment, the portion reached three per cent. Among women, complete failure to attend school was practically non-existent.

Table 1. Per cent distribution of TEC claimants by years of school completed and by age and sex

Age and sex	Per cent of all claimants	Total	Years of school completed			
			Less than 8	8	9-11	12 or more
Men						
Total	60.5	100	24	26	25	25
Under 25	8.7	100	2	9	43	46
25 - 34	10.9	100	19	21	31	29
35 - 44	10.5	100	23	26	27	24
45 - 54	10.4	100	21	28	26	25
55 - 64	9.8	100	37	30	16	16
65 and over	10.2	100	37	38	11	14

Table 1. (continued)

Age and sex	Per cent of all claimants	Total	Years of school completed: Less than 8	8	9-11	12 or more
Women						
Total	39.5	100	6	14	34	46
Under 25	7.2	100	0	1	27	71
25 - 34	8.2	100	2	10	40	48
35 - 44	7.8	100	8	11	39	42
45 - 54	9.3	100	8	17	32	43
55 - 64	5.1	100	15	31	31	23
65 and over	1.8	100	11	39	28	22

Although a minority of men in all age groups graduated from high school, more than one-half of the men in each group through age 54 attended high school. Two-thirds of the men in the 55-64 age group never attended high school, this proportion reached three-fourths for those past 65.

Forty-six per cent of all women were high school graduates, a level equaled only by men under 25. Among women, only the relatively few over 65 failed to have a majority of their ranks with at least some high school work.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND TEC CLAIMANTS OVER 25

As shown in Table 2, the educational level of both claimants and the civilian population has risen sharply in recent decades. There were more than twice as many high school graduates in the 25-34 age group of the civilian population as in the 55-64 group. The change in the educational level was not as distinct among claimants, consequently the educational gap between claimants and the general population has increased, particularly among men. Proportionately two-thirds as many male claimants as men in the population in the 55-64 age group had finished high school. Only one-half as many male claimants between 25 and 34 had high school diplomas as men in the civilian population.

The comparative educational level of women claimants and women in the population has risen about equally. Women claimants in the 45-54 age group actually showed a very slight advantage over the population with respect to completion of high school. This deviation from the overall pattern apparently means that it is easier for women, no longer with heavy family responsibilities, to get jobs if they finished high school. However, this advantage did not prevent them from becoming unemployed.

Table 2. Per cent distribution of Indiana resident population and TEC claimants, by years of schooling, age and sex

	Resident population			TEC claimants		
Men	Less than 8 years	8-11	12 or more	Less than 8 years	8-11	12 or more
25 - 34	9	34	57	19	52	29
35 - 44	11	36	53	23	53	24
45 - 54	16	45	39	21	54	25
55 - 64	28	48	24	37	47	16
Women						
25 - 34	6	34	60	2	50	48
35 - 44	8	37	55	8	50	42
45 - 54	13	45	42	8	49	43
55 - 64	22	49	29	15	62	23

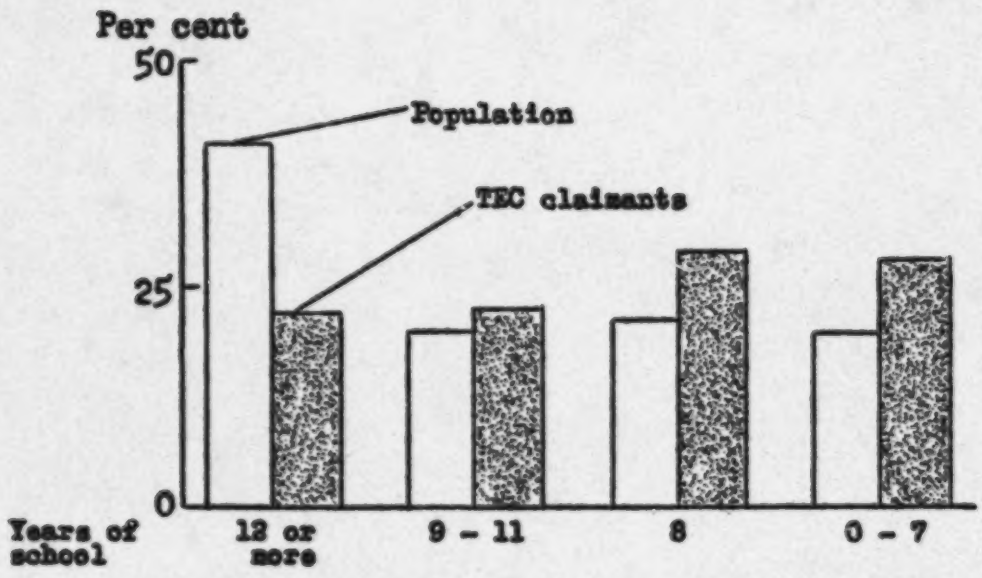
Source: Resident population data, U. S. Census of Population 1960, PC(1)-16D Indiana, Table 103, p.16-347.

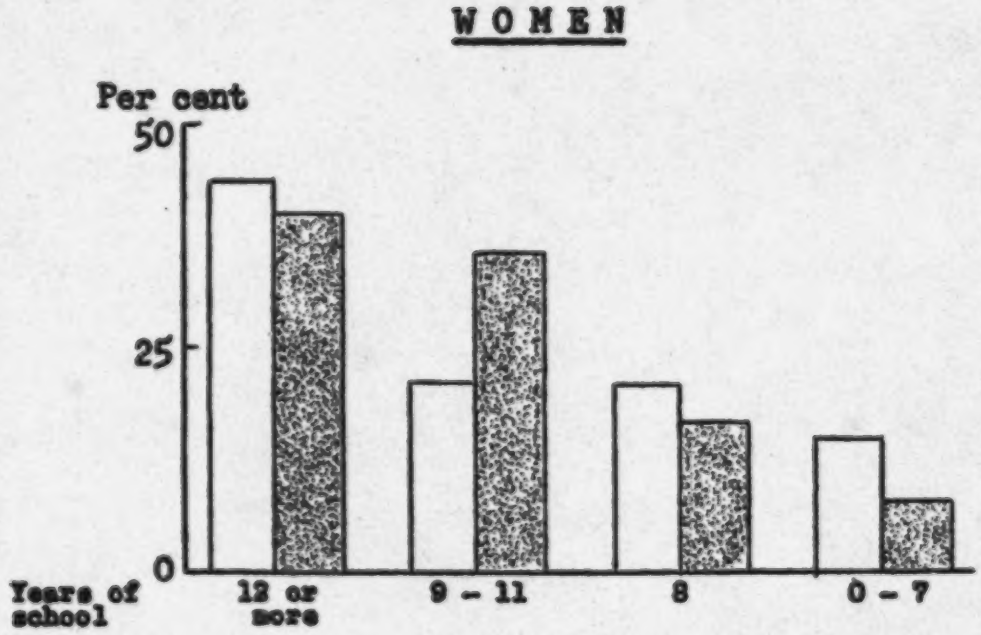
Male claimants show a much higher proportion of members who stopped their schooling at each plateau through the eleventh grade. This is particularly evident if we use the eighth year level as a comparative yardstick. Altogether, 56 per cent of the male claimants had no more than a grade school education compared to only 40 per cent of Indiana men. At the other end of the education scale only 21.5 per cent of claimants completed high school compared to 40.7 per cent of men in the resident population.

The implications of these statistics are far reaching though these indications could have been anticipated. The data suggest that the worker with below average education is especially likely to incur unemployment. It might develop that these men as a group will find it even harder to find long duration employment. If future job requirements depend on a high level of education, and indicators point to this, then the current disadvantage of the male claimant group will be magnified. Other things being equal, an individual's schooling is a reasonable yardstick for measuring current and future adaptability.

To a great extent the educational profile of women claimants is reverse to that of men. Appreciably fewer women claimants than Indiana women generally stopped their education in the elementary grades, the percentages being 25 and 36 respectively. More than two-thirds of claimants attended high school compared to slightly more than one-half of women in the resident population.

Chart 1. Comparison of the civilian population and TEC claimants age 25 years or over by years of school completed and sex





EDUCATION AND FAMILY STATUS

The sheer size of the two major claimant groups, primary earners and married secondary earners, dominates the education-family status relationships. Three-fourths of the male claimants were the primary wage earners in their households. Among women, married secondary wage earners accounted for five women in eight. Together the two predominant segments accounted for 70 per cent of all claimants.

Table 3. Per cent distribution of claimants by family status and sex

	Total	Live alone	Primary earners	Secondary earners	
				Married	Unmarried
Total	100.0	12.8	51.8	26.5	8.9
Men	60.5	7.0	45.9	1.3	6.3
Women	39.5	5.8	5.8	25.2	2.6

There was some difference in educational levels among the various family status groups. However, much of the variance is attributable to the age of the claimants; family status is a descriptive rather than a determining factor.

The educational background of primary earner men was nearly identical to that of all men. On the other hand, only 36 per cent of those living alone had attended high school. The predominantly youthful group of unmarried secondary earner men had a high level of education: almost 75 per cent had attended high school and 43 per cent had high school diplomas. Age appears to have been a governing factor, the median age of the unmarried secondary group of men was under 25 versus a median of 45.1 years for all male claimants.

There was a much greater educational divergence among women in the various family status groups. As shown in the next table, no group of women seemed to have a "typical" schooling profile. For example, the largest segment--married secondary wage earners-- had 53 per cent with high school diplomas. About two-fifths of the women living alone failed to enter high school.

Primary earner women, a group identical in size to those living alone, had a far higher proportion of high school graduates than women who were not members of a family, 39 per cent versus 23 per cent.

Table 4. Per cent distribution of TEC claimants by years of schooling and by sex and family status

Men	Total	Live alone	Primary earners	Secondary earners	
				Married	Unmarried
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 8 years	24	37	25	16	7
8 years	26	27	27	15	19
9 - 11 years	25	15	26	38	31
12 years	21	15	19	31	37
13 or more	4	6	4	0	6
Women					
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 8 years	6	12	14	3	4
8 years	14	27	17	11	8
9 - 11 years	34	39	30	33	42
12 years	39	14	30	48	31
13 or more	7	9	9	5	15

EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

One of the chief factors deciding a claimant's occupation is education. This was as true for the TEC claimant group as it seems to be for today's school dropouts. The degree of academic preparation generally sets the level of probable job expectations.

Those in the clerical and sales occupations had the highest overall level of schooling of any sizable claimant group. A majority of both men and women who normally work in these occupations had completed high school. The only other occupation which had a majority of workers with a high school diploma was the much smaller professional and managerial group. The blue-collar occupations, representing almost two-thirds of the claimants, had a high school graduation rate of only 23 per cent.

Over one-third of service worker claimants failed to finish grade school. Forty-five per cent of men and 20 per cent of women in this classification failed to reach high school. Only one service worker in seven finished high school.

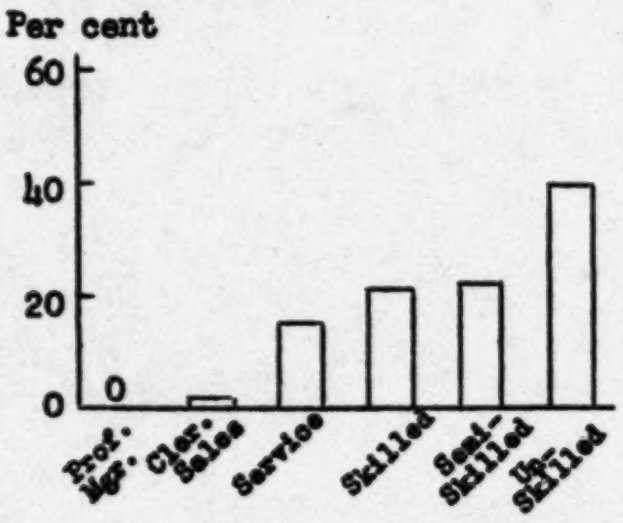
Except for claimants in the professional-managerial and clerical-sales occupations, the most common educational level was 8-11 years. Fifty per cent of all claimants had finished grade school but did not complete high school.

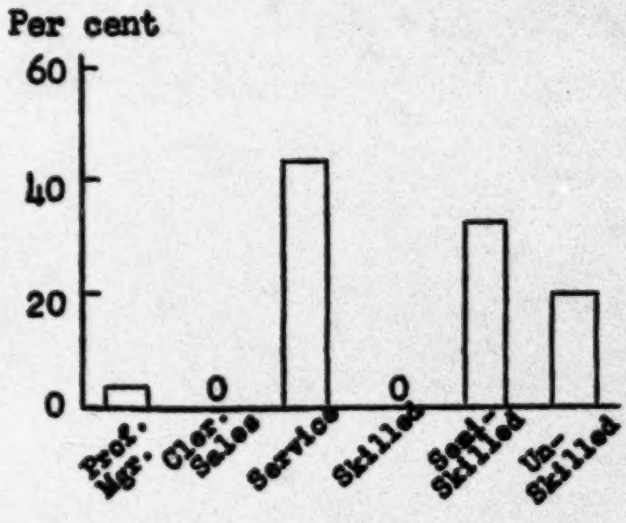
The slightly higher education of unskilled women as compared to those in the semiskilled category may be due in part to either comparative youth, intermittent work or a combination of these and other factors. Whatever the cause, unskilled and semiskilled have substantially below average educational levels among women claimants.

Chart 2. TEC claimants by years of schooling, occupation and sex

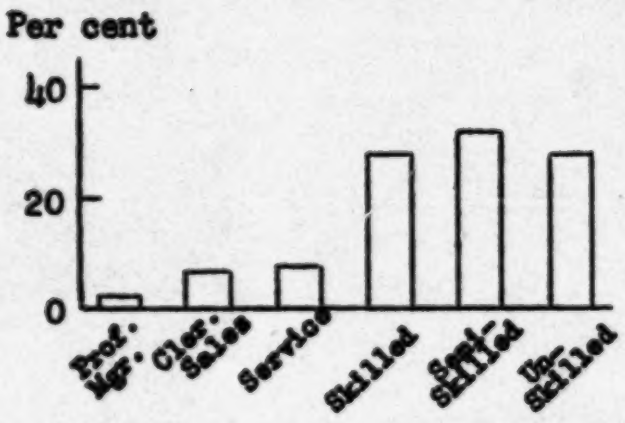
MEN **WOMEN**

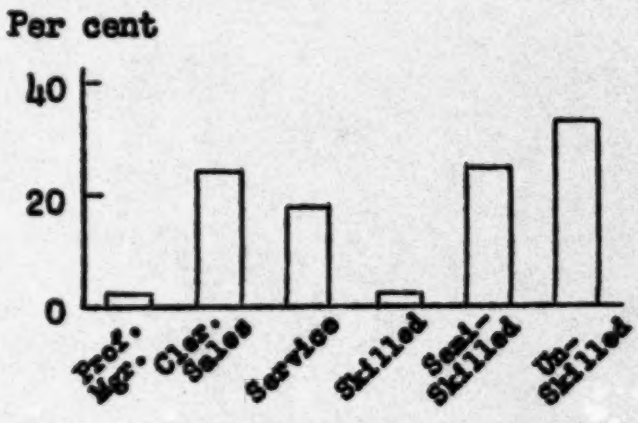
Claimants who completed up to 7 years of schooling



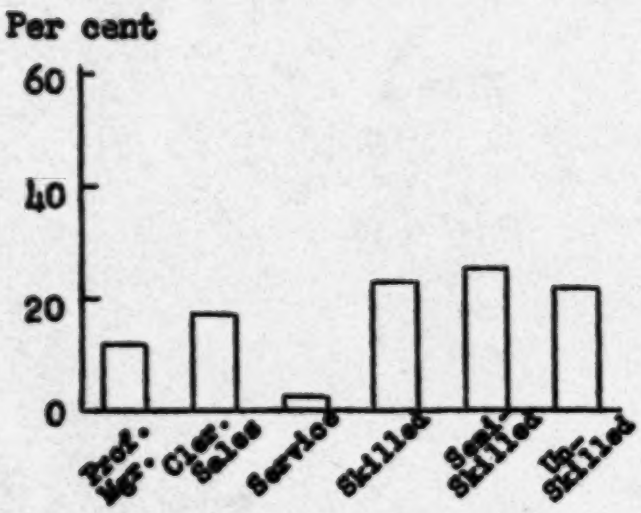


Claimants who finished from 8 to 11 years of schooling





Claimants who finished high school



EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Claimants with the least schooling tended to have more unemployment in the past three years. This was particularly evident among women. Schooling alone may or may not have been the sole governing factor: those with relatively little formal education also tended to be older claimants with lower occupational skills. None of these characteristics are an advantage, particularly in a tight labor market.

Table 5. Percentage distribution of TEC claimants by months with unemployment in the 36 months prior to their TEC claim, by years of schooling, and sex

Months unemployed	Years of schooling		
	Less than 8	8 - 11	12 or more
Number of male claimants	3,088	6,622	3,233
Total per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6 months	9.5	3.8	8.5
6 - 11	45.9	55.0	54.9
12 - 17	28.1	25.2	26.1
18 - 23	9.0	11.2	5.9
24 or more	5.5	2.5	3.3
INA	2.0	2.2	1.3
Number of female claimants	530	4,067	3,851
Total per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 6 months	0	8.9	13.8
6 - 11	60.0	56.7	60.5
12 - 17	16.0	21.9	18.1
18 - 23	20.0	7.3	6.5
24 or more	0	4.2	1.1
INA	3.9	1.0	0

The general advantage displayed by claimants with at least a grade school diploma is not uniform. Almost one-tenth of the men not finishing grade school had less than six months of unemployment but men of this education level were generally not so fortunate. It is evident with respect to that portion of claimants who were unemployed in more than 12 of the 36 months prior to the

TEC claim filing. About 36 per cent of the men who were high school graduates had more than 12 months of unemployment compared to 43.5 per cent of men who did not finish grade school. Less than 26 per cent of the women who finished high school were unemployed 12 or more months while 37.5 per cent of women who had less than a grade school diploma had experienced unemployment in at least 12 months.

Some of the advantage displayed by women with a high school diploma may be more apparent than real. At the present time we do not have tabulations as to the length of time in the labor market or months of employment by education.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

One claimant in six had some vocational training. The ratios for men and women were very similar, 17 per cent of the men and 15 per cent of the women had training. We have not determined how much training was involved, on the average; sometimes it amounted to a few weeks, while for some it extended to many months. A precise time measure would still have uncertainty for some training was only rudimentary while others probably gained complete job proficiency from such instruction. The survey questionnaire did not measure the degree of training received.

Three-fourths of the men who had vocational training generally had instruction in industrial or service occupations. These classifications include crafts such as plumbing, industrial skills of all kinds and service work such as machine repair. These categories include most jobs found in the manufacturing and construction fields.

The vocational training received by women was equally as concentrated. Three-fourths of the training concerned clerical occupations: bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, etc. Nearly all of the remaining women who had some training had it divided almost equally between service and professional-managerial instruction.

While the numbers involved are relatively small, there are some interesting differences in the frequency and type of training according to family status. Among women, the primary earners had the highest incidence of vocational training and 90 per cent of it was concerned with the clerical skills. Unmarried secondary earner men had the highest incidence of job training among men--23.5 per cent; the most prevalent training for this particular group was in the service skills. The nature of our data leaves the significance of this training in doubt. However, it seems to signify that young men

not only constitute the group most receptive to vocational training but, further, they have undertaken training in fields generally thought to have the most promise in the future.

Table 6. Per cent distribution of TEC claimants by type of vocational training and sex

Type of instruction	All claimants		Percentage	
	Number	Per cent	Men	Women
Total	21,415	100.0	100.0	100.0
No instruction	17,921	83.7	82.8	85.0
Total with instruction	3,494	16.3	17.2	15.0
Professional/managerial	342	1.6	1.8	1.3
Clerical and sales	1,247	5.8	2.1	11.5
Industrial	931	4.3	6.9	0.5
Service	953	4.5	6.4	1.5
Not specified	21	0.1	0	0.2

APPENDIX

Form 966
Rev. 8-61

Budget Bureau No. 44-R.1159.1

Indiana Employment Security Division

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE - TEC

Information on this questionnaire will be kept strictly CONFIDENTIAL and will in no way affect your claim for unemployment compensation. This information is being obtained in accordance with Section 10 of Public Law 87-6, enacted by the U. S. Congress as the "Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961."

Type of claim: State UI (include UI-UCFE, UI-UCX) ____ UCFE only or UCFE-UCX ____ UCX only ____

Is this an interstate (IB) claim? Yes ___ No ___ If yes, name the liable state _____

1. Claim number ____ _____ 2. Male ___ Female ___ 3. Age on last birthday _____

4. Married ___ Single (never married) ___ Widowed, divorced, or separated ___

5. Do you live alone or only with persons not related to you? Yes ___ No ___ (If yes, skip to #8)

6. Please tell me about all the persons related to you who live with you in your household (their relationship to you, not their names). DO NOT INCLUDE YOURSELF.

What is his (her) relationship to you (wife, husband, son, mother, sister, etc.)?	What was his (her) age on last birthday?	Does he (she) usually depend on you for more than half his support?		Applies only to persons age 14 or over: AS OF LAST WEEK was he (she) working (e)		Not working but looking for work (or on a layoff)	Neither working nor looking for work	Claiming unemployment benefits		Was he (she) working or looking for work this time last year?	
		Yes	No	Full-time	Part-time			Yes	No	Yes	No
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(1)	(2)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)

Comments on unusual circumstances or situations _____

7. When you work are you usually the main support of your family—that is, of those who live with you? - Yes ___ No ___

8. How many persons outside your household depend on you for more than half their support? _____

9. Are you now receiving social security or any other kind of retirement pension? - - Yes ___ No ___

If "Yes," what type:
- a. social security or any other kind of retirement pension - - - - - - Yes ___ No ___
- b. private retirement pension to which your employer has contributed Yes ___ No ___
- c. any other type of retirement pension (such as government, veteran's, or disability retirement) - Yes ___ No ___

If you are filing a claim under one of the Federal unemployment compensation programs for ex-servicemen or former civil service employees, please answer the following question:

10. If your answer to 9c above was "Yes" then check below the kind of retirement pension you are receiving:

- a. Federal military pension _____
- b. Federal civil service pension _____
- c. Veteran's pension _____
- d. Other (please specify) _____

Questions in item 11 are designed to obtain information to fill out the wwork experience schedule below. Complete one year's experience at a time.

11. Now I am going to ask you about your work experience over the past several years. Please try to remember, as best you can, the times you were working or not working.

a. First, think about this year--1962. Did you work this year?

If yes, when was this? Was it full-time or part-time?

b. Were there times during 1962 when you were not working but looking for work,, or on a layoff from a job?

If yes, when was this?

c. In which months did you draw unemployment benefits during these times you weere unemployed?

d. Did you use up all of your benefits at this time?

If yes, which month?

e. Were there times during 1962 when you did not work and were <u>not</u> looking for work for some reason (for instance, because you were in school, or taking <u>unpaid</u> vacation or sickk leave, or because you had duties at home that made it impossible for you to work)?

If yes, during which month was this the case?

WORK EXPERIENCE

	1958												1959											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Employed: Full-time																								
Part-time																								
Unemployed																								
Benefits																								
Out of Labor Force																								

	1960												1961												1962			
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
Employed: Full-time																												
Part-time																												
Unemployed																												
Benefits																												
Out of Labor Force																												

Comments on unusual circumstances or situations _____

12. What was the last day you worked? _____ month day year

13. Of all the jobs in which you have worked, we would like to know about the job iin which you worked the longest and which ended in the last 5 years.

a. In what kind of business or industry was this job? _____
(For example: textile manufacturing, retail shoe store, construction contractor, state or local government, etc.)

b. What kind of work did you do on this job? _____
(For example: typist, stock clerk, bricklayer, tool and die maker, civil engineer, teacher, etc.)

c. When was the last time you were laid off or separated from this job? _____ month year

14a What was the highest grade or year of regular school that you completed?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Grade or elementary school 1 2 3 4 High school 1 2 3 4 or more College or university

14b Have you had any other training such as: Business school ____ Correspondence school ____

Night school ____ Apprenticeships ____ Technical training including that obtained in military ____

Specify _____ Number of months _____

_____ Date ended _____

(For example: Accounting, mechanics, bricklaying, etc.)

In most instances, answers to the following questions will be available from local office records. However, answers should be filled in at the time of the interview so the claimant can be asked to help supply any missing answers. Every effort should be made to obtain information for interstate claims but if some of the information is not available the liable state will be asked to furnish the information.

15. First three digits of occupational code - _____

16. Two digit industrial code - _____

17. Week ending date of last week of benefits claimed prior to TEC claim - - - _____

18. Actual duration of most recent regular state (or Title XV) UC claim in terms of total unemployment - _____

19. Maximum aggregate amount of TEC - $_____

20. TEC weekly benefit amount (prior to any reductions for partial employment, pensions, etc.) - $_____

21. TEC weekly benefit amount after reduction for pensions - - - - - - - - - - - $_____

22. Potential duration of TEC benefits (in terms of weeks of total unemployment --Item 19 divided by Item 20) - _____

23. Effective date of TEC first claim - _____

24. Number of weeks of TEC benefits claimed to date (include claims for weeks of partial unemployment) - _____

For Title XV claimants: UCFE only and UCX only

25. If initially disqualified from receiving regular Title XV benefits prior to receiving first TEC compensable claim, indicate the basis:

a. Voluntary quit or misconduct - - - - - - - - - _____

b. Not able or available or actively seeking work _____

For UCFE only claimants:

26. If receiving a Federal retirement pension, indicate the basis of retirement:

a. Mandatory because of age - - - - - - - - - - - _____

b. Voluntary - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - _____

c. Disability - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - _____